

Guide to the Annual Bibliometric Monitoring at KTH

2020-01-16

This guide gives an introduction to the Annual Bibliometric Monitoring (ABM) at KTH Royal Institute of Technology. The purpose of this guide is to help you navigate through the results, interpret and understand the bibliometric indicators used in the report. More detailed description of the indicators and methods are found in [*Description of methods, data and indicators in KTH Annual Bibliometric Monitoring*](#).

Background

The aim of the ABM is to support KTH's commitment to systematically monitor the research activity and enhance quality assurance processes. It provides KTH-units and researchers with information related to their publications and performance. The ABM was introduced in 2013 and was published annually in the same format since then. In 2019, a project aiming to redesign and develop the ABM was started. This has resulted in the current solution, maintaining the same information as in previous years but in a more flexible framework that allows a more dynamic and interactive presentation. That is the version of ABM described here.

The ABM results are available at different levels; for KTH in total, Schools, Departments and for individual researchers. The report is similar at all levels.

Results are presented for KTH's current organisational structure; and publications of Schools or Departments that changed name or organisational structure during the last year have been assigned to the corresponding current unit when possible.

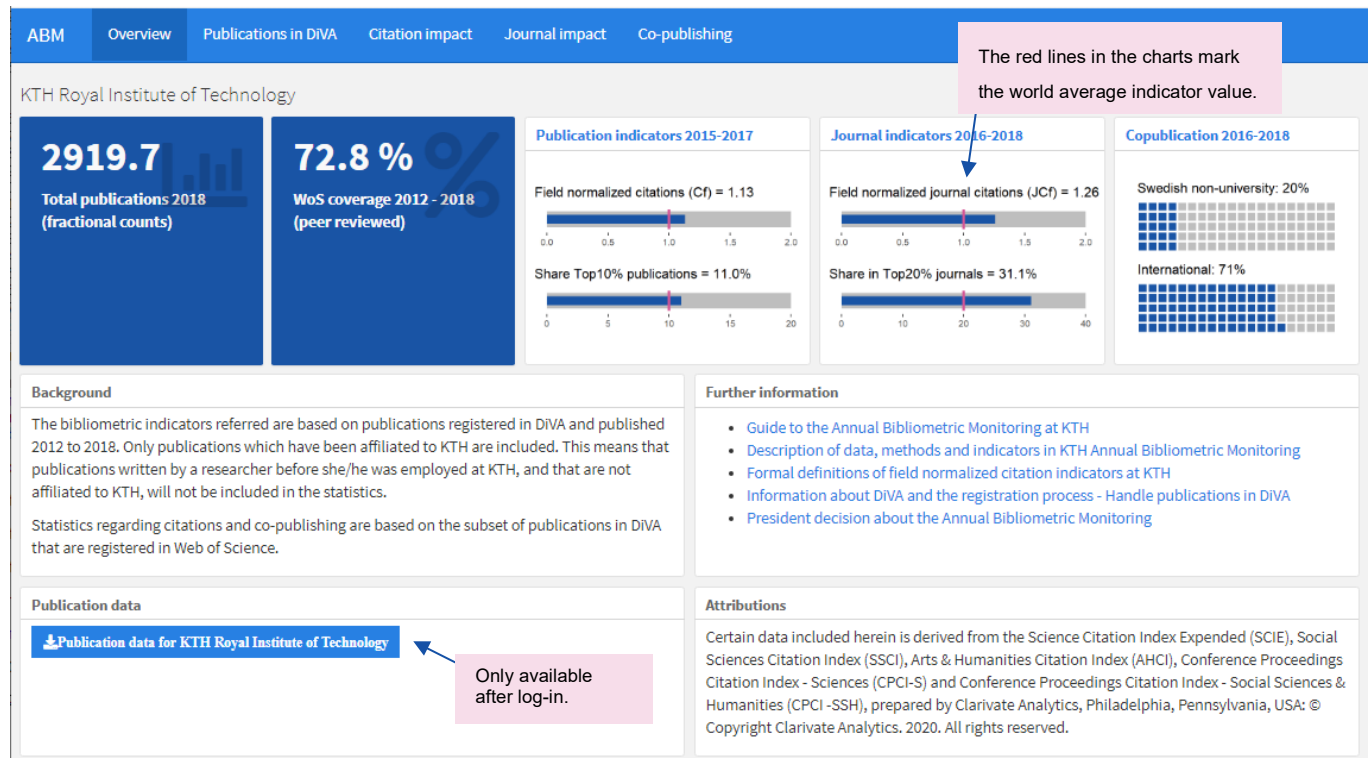
Only publications registered in DiVA and affiliated to KTH are included in the results (i.e. publications that KTH-researchers have published at other organizations are excluded). All citation data and calculated indicators are based on Web of Science¹, and indicators are therefore only presented for publications covered by Web of Science.

¹ Included indices: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Sciences (CPCI-S) and Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Sciences & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)

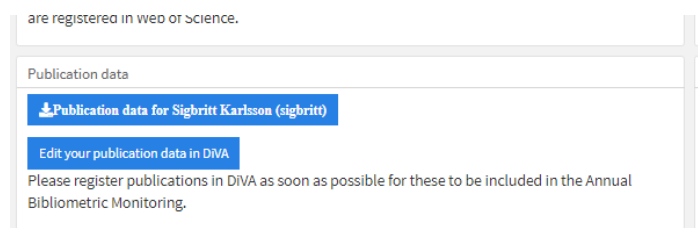
Overview

The *Overview* tab includes key indicators displayed for the latest available time period² and general information about ABM and publication activities at KTH. Most numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts, i.e. an author's share of a publication is counted as $1/n$ where n denotes the number of authors. The exception is the *Copublication* charts, which are based on full counts.

The overview at the KTH, school and department level is available to everyone, except for the button for publication list download which is only available for logged in KTH users.



The individual view, only available to researchers, also includes a link to edit publications in DiVA.

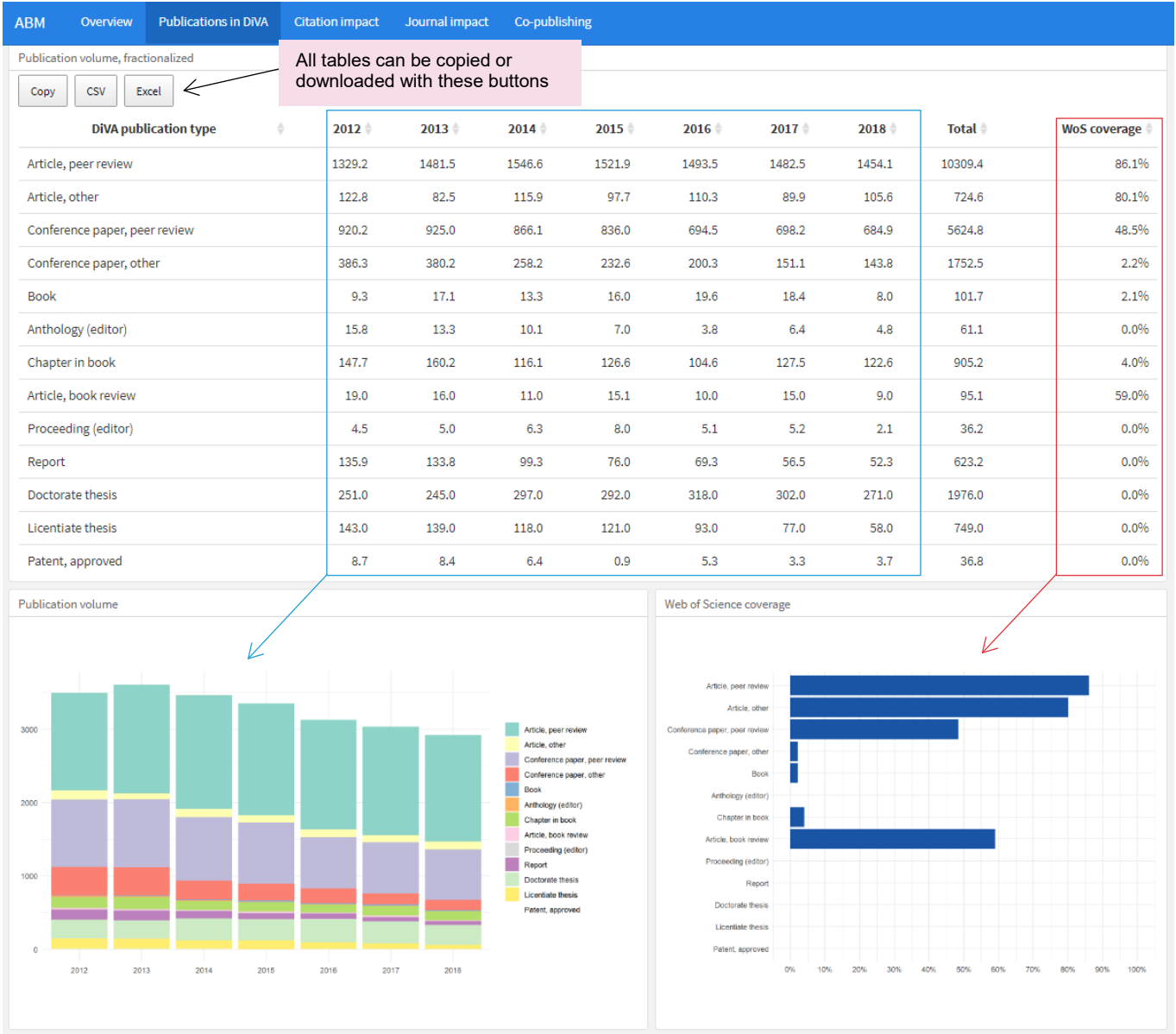


² Last year with any publications in DiVA for the Total publications number, the full period for WoS coverage and last three-year period with an indicator for the other numbers.

Publications in DiVA

The *Publications in DiVA* tab shows the number of publications registered in DiVA for the researcher or organizational unit, by year and by publication type. Web of Science (WoS) coverage is also shown for each publication type. The validity and reliability of bibliometric indicators depend on the level of aggregation and coverage of the publications in WoS. Results based on less than about 50 publications or with WoS coverage below 60%, as well as any results for individual researchers, should be treated with extra caution. Ideally, Web of Science coverage should be at least 75% for a valid result.

All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts. The graphs show the same information as the table.



Citation impact

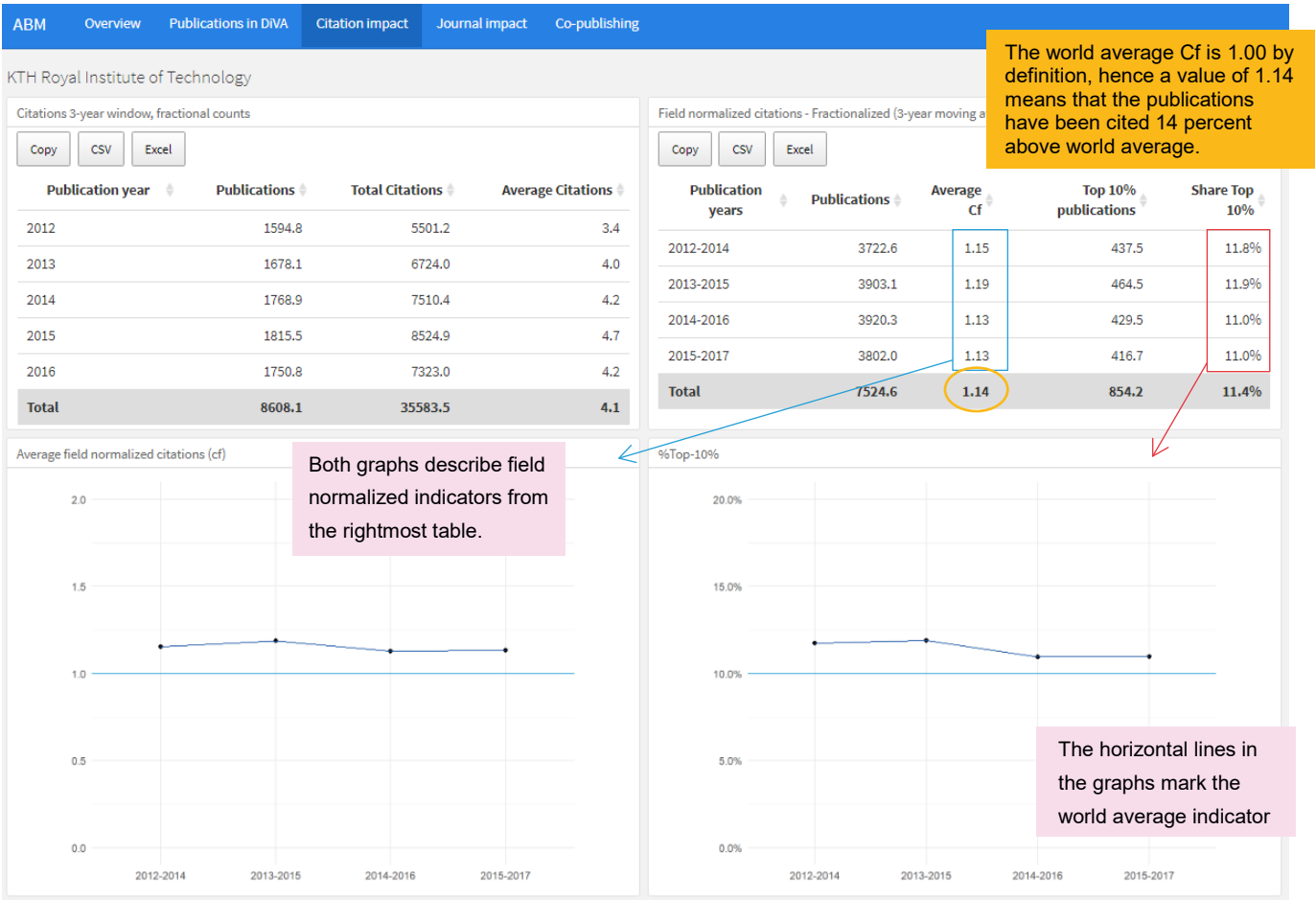
The *Citation impact* tab shows citation impact for the researcher's/unit's publications. All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts.

The first table in this view shows the total and average number of citations after three years, i.e. citations received in the publication year and the two directly following years. This table is based on the Web of Science document types Article, Proceedings paper, Review, Letter and Editorial.

The second table is based on the Web of Science document types Article and Review, and shows Field Normalized Citations (Cf) and the number/share of publications belonging to the 10 percent most cited in its field.

The normalization is done so that the citation value for each publication is divided by the average number of citations received by publications from the same year, within the same Web of Science category (or categories) and of the same document type. For more detailed descriptions of the field normalized indicators used at KTH, see [Formal definitions](#).

Mean-based citation indicators (such as Cf) can be strongly affected by a single publication (or a few) with a very high citation count relative to its field, while the Share Top 10% indicator is less sensitive to outliers. In that sense, Cf and Share Top 10% are complementary. Since field normalized indicators are unstable at low publication counts, this table is presented with overlapping three-year periods. Indicators based on a small number of publications should still be interpreted with caution.



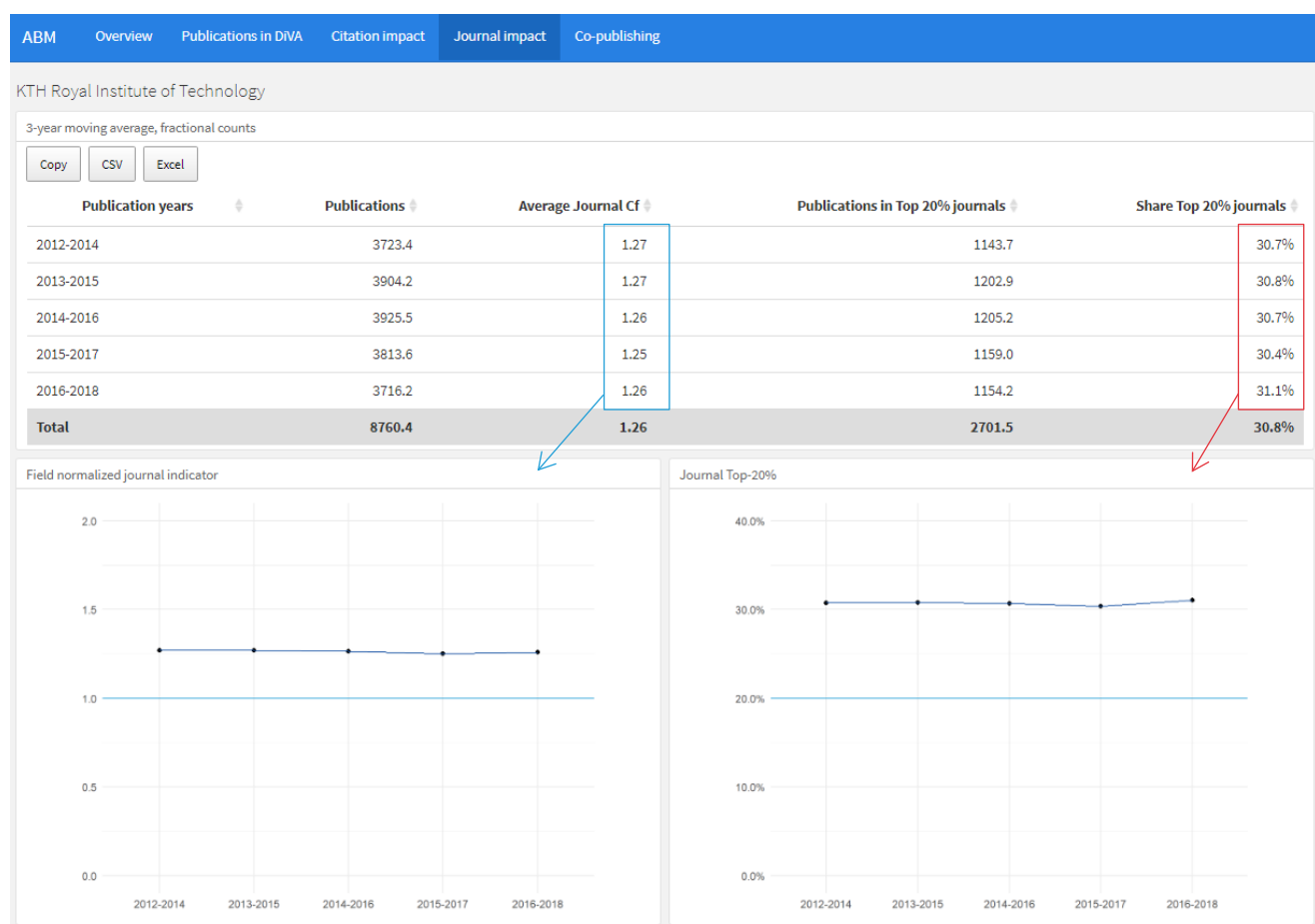
Journal impact

The *Journal impact* tab shows citation impact for the journals of the researcher's/unit's publications. All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts.

The table shows the average Journal Field Normalized Citations (JCf) and the number/share of publications in the 20 percent most cited journals in its Web of Science subject category/categories. This table is based on the publication types Article and Review.

The field normalization is done so that the citation value for each publication is divided by the average number of citations received by publications from the same year, within the same Web of Science category (or categories) and of the same document type. For JCf, field normalized citations are averaged over the journal's publications the last five years. For more detailed descriptions of the field normalized indicators used at KTH, see [Formal definitions](#).

The JCf and Share Top 20% indicators supplement each other the same way as the Cf and Share Top 10% indicators. By evaluating the impact of the journals rather than the publications themselves, these indicators supplement the picture of the publishing profile. JCf is also used as a part of the internal allocation model at KTH.



Co-publishing

The *Co-publishing* tab shows the level of co-publication with universities and other organizations. All numbers on this page are based on the Web of Science categories Article and Review and use full counts, i.e. a publication is counted as one even if there are many co-authors.

Here, a Swedish non-university co-publication means a publication with at least one address belonging to a Swedish organization outside academia while an International co-publication is a publication with at least two countries in the Web of Science addresses field.

